

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1810.

[NUMBER 1313.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

**Just Published**  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,  
**THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR,**  
OR NEW GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;  
CONTAINING  
A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,  
PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—82 PER DOZEN.

**JUST PUBLISHED**  
And for Sale at this office,  
**LETTERS**  
ADDRESSED TO THE  
REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,  
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING  
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.  
By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.
5. The doctrine of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man, concisely and in some direct objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 30 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers 42 1/2 cents.—In consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.  
Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office. July 9th, 1810.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JEFFERSON.  
March 3d, 1810.

**Postlethwait's Tavern,**  
Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Lime-stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

**JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,**  
*Commission Merchants,*  
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)  
Have just received a quantity of  
BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,  
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.  
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Saffron salt.  
July 3d, 1810.

**CASH**  
Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.  
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

**Wanted to hire for a term of years, A FEW NEGRO BOYS.**  
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.  
July 23d, 1810.

**WILSON'S GRAMMAR**  
For Sale at this Office.

**STOLEN**  
FROM the subscriber on Tuesday night the 16th of October last, the sum of Lexington, a SORELL HORSE about 11 hands high, light mane and tail, the eye blind, a small lump on one of his buttocks, and a white neither shod nor branded, about ten or eleven years old, had on a new saddle and bridle, paces and canters, though apt to stumble. Whoever will deliver said horse, or give information where he can be had, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber, and all expenses paid.  
GEO. TILGARDEN.  
Novr. 19th, 1810.

**To Blacksmiths.**  
**WANTED,** a Blacksmith of good character and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville, Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-smith's business would be preferred—to such one, good wages will be given, by  
GEO. POYZER,  
November 9th, 1810.

**WANTED,**  
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS  
TOBACCO  
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS  
WHISKY,  
For which the highest going price will be given.  
*Halstead & Meglone.*

**For Sale.**  
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whisky; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pricklers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowes and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

*Halstead & Meglone.*  
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

**FOR SALE,**  
A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)—Terms three yearly payments without interest—enquire of the printer.

**KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.**  
THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care.—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the esteem of his friends.

**RICHARDSON ALLEN.**  
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**  
A VALUABLE and WELL IMPROVED FARM,  
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of fine level land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and desirable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is pie used the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

**RICHARDSON ALLEN.**  
June 4th, 1810.

**REMOVAL.**  
**DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON**  
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale a new and complete stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved methods.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.  
September 3, 1810.

**Almanacks for 1811,**  
For sale at the office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

**JUST RECEIVED, From Phila.**  
VOLS. 4 & 5 OF  
**THE AMERICAN REGISTER,**  
OR  
**GENERAL REPOSITORY**  
OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.  
PRICE \$3 25.

**VOL. 13, PART 1st OF**  
**REES'S CYCLOPEDIA,**  
FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
COMMITTEED to the jail of Jefferson county, on the 1st of August, 1810, by John Mettlen, a white male slave named DAVE, about forty five years of age, had on a new cloth coat, a striped pair of cotton breeches, a small wool hat, a red shirt, and a pair of shoes, lame in his right leg, and as he was formerly he proposed Charles H. of Virginia, near Staunton, but says he is now free.  
J. KINNEY Dep. for  
J. MARTIN, Sheriff, J. C.  
October 15th, 1810.

**Scott County.**  
Taken up by George Garnett, on Eagle creek a brown mare, fourteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near shoulder with a 4-67 bell a leather collar with two buckles—appraised to \$20.  
GEORGE BERRY.  
September 12th, 1810.

**LEXINGTON LIBRARY.**  
THE share-holders are informed that on Saturday the first of December, their contributions become due, and on Saturday the 5th of January a general meeting of the share-holders will be held at the Library room (agreeable to the charter) for the election of officers.

**DAVID LOGAN, Librarian.**  
November 20th, 1810.  
A case is provided in the Library room, for the reception and preserving with safety such articles of curiosity as may be deposited,

## NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly occupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter and Tilford, a complete and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell unusually low for cash. He will also give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, of a superior quality, which he is disposed to sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price. Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.  
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

**H. FOSTER & Co. TAILORS,**  
INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill Street. Those who favour them with their custom may rely on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.  
September 31st, 1810.



## STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER;

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

**M. FISHEL:**  
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.  
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



## Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS  
**The Iceland Moss,**  
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,  
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,  
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.  
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.  
*Andrew McCalla*

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF  
**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,  
General Instructor,  
Masonic Constitutions,  
Bishop's Sermons,  
Craighead's Sermon,  
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,  
American Register, vol. 2 & 3,  
Life of Gano,  
Life of Shaw,  
Wilson's Grammar,  
Webster's Spelling books,  
New-England Primer,  
Doctrinal Catechism  
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO  
Blank Books of any kind,  
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books  
Pamphlets on various subjects,  
Writing Paper,  
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of  
Books for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.  
Old books rebound, and Book Binding  
generally executed on short notice.  
August 17th, 1810.

## FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of these several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.  
**JOHN KENNEDY.**  
November 26th, 1810.

**Blanks**  
**OF ALL KINDS,**  
For Sale at this Office.

**JAMES ROBERT,**  
**GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,**

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the Watch making and repairing business—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.  
August 6th, 1810.

## NEW GOODS.

**P. I. ROBERT**

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,**  
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,  
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,  
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and  
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash.  
13th August, 1810.—tf

## Rope Makers Wanted,

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE

A NUMBER OF  
**BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS,**  
For the year 1811, to Work in a Rope Walk. Persons desirous of engaging, will apply within the ensuing month.

**GEO. TROTTER, Jr.**  
Lexington, Oct. 23d, 1810. tf

## CASH

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR

ABOUT  
**250 Hogs & 150 Bees.**

THE purchase of the Hogs will be commenced about Christmas—they must be corned, and very fat; neatly slaughtered, and perfectly cool when delivered. None under 200wt. nett will be received; no engagement previous to delivery will be made, but if the pork suits when offered, it will be taken and paid for at the highest cash price.

The purchase of the bees will be commenced about the 1st Feb. next—they must be stalled, and better than what is termed good bees; they must be prime. None under 500wt. nett will suit—they will be received on foot, and \$4 per 100wt. given for the nett beef.

I wish to contract for some pork and beef BARRELS.

**JAMES MORRISON.**  
Navy Agent Ky.  
Lexington, 14th Nov. 1810.

**THREE OR FOUR**  
**JOURNEYMEN TAILORS**

WV good wages by staying permanent, and ber in Richmond, Kentucky.

**DAVID BLACKWELL.**  
Dec. 2d, 1810. 3tp

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on the 15th day of December at the subscriber's house, about seven miles from Lexington, on Todd's road, leading to Winchester, all his stock of

**Horses, Cattle and Hogs,**

Together with  
**Household & Kitchen Furniture.**

A credit of six months will be given for all sums above three dollars; the purchaser to give bond with approved security—under that amount, will be cash down.

**WALTER KERRICK.**  
Nov. 30th, 1810.

N. B. The handsome place on which Preside will be sold or leased on good terms.—It contains thirty acres, a part woodland, and the rest in good order and well improved.  
**W. KERRICK.**

## REMOVAL.

**ASA BLANCHARD,**  
**GOLD & SILVER SMITH,**

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.  
Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810. tf

Taken up by Achilles Stapp, Living in Scott county, near Milam's mill, one deep sorrel HORSE about twelve years old, about fifteen hands high, a small streak down his face, some marks with the green, a natural trotter, appraised to \$25. October 1st, 1810  
**LEWIS NICHOLS, J. r.**

**Just Published,**  
AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF "THE REPORTER,"

**THE NEW AMERICAN RATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK;**  
COMPRISING

**THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,**

In a variety of English words, spelled according to the most approved modern orthography; and calculated by accent, quantity, syllabication and analogical arrangement, to facilitate the attainment of a correct pronunciation. The whole interspersed with entertaining, moral, and instructive reading lessons, adapted to the puerile age.

By SAMUEL WILSON.  
Author of the Kentucky English Grammar.

Each rising art by just gradation moves: Toil builds on toil; and age on age improves. COLLINS.

**THE NEW AMERICAN RATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK** was undertaken by the compiler principally for the instruction of his own children. No other consideration could have overcome the reluctance he felt in descending from the higher and more inviting walks of literature, and science, to the humble, laborious, and repulsive employment of the abecedarian.

Sensible of the influence of first impressions on the infant mind, and deeming the cornerstone of as much importance to the stability of the building, as the key-stone of the arch, he was anxious to procure elementary books correspondent to the design. With this view, he was led to inspect the spelling-books commonly imported to us from the East, and with which, such as they are, we are abundantly supplied.

Happy could he have been the messenger of better tidings from the East, the herald of praise, rather than of censure; but truth, justice, and candour oblige him to declare the real state of the case, which he is ready at any time to demonstrate, that he found the most popular of those productions, replete with errors the most palpable in orthography, accentuation, and syllabication. In the typographical part, also, instead of meeting with large, plain, distinct characters, calculated to attract the attention of children, he found them generally printed on bad paper, in a small ill-formed type, scarcely legible; and one part of the word frequently printed in Roman Letters, and the other in Italic. The whole constituting a farrago, to which the most apposite motto would be Ovid's *rudis indigestaque moles, quam dixere Chaos.*

Disappointed in his expectations from the East, and knowing of nothing of the kind attempted in the West; importuned also by some gentlemen, who, as well as himself, were dissatisfied with the spelling-books in common use, he was, at last, prevailed on to essay something which might serve as a pedestal to support the column of education, and by gentle gradations accommodate instruction to the puerile age. The principle upon which it is conducted may be seen in the preface. How far he has succeeded in the accomplishment of his object, it is not his province to determine. He is sensible the performance is not exempt from imperfections. He could have wished to have rendered it more elaborate, and in particular to have examined all the proof sheets, but this, in a measure, impracticable. He is, therefore, not so confident as a fellow-labourer in the East, who considers his "tables as susceptible of little improvement, well executed, and perfectly correct." Perfection alas! is not the lot of mortal man! Different degrees of approximation only are attainable. The compiler, however, flatters himself that the NEW AMERICAN RATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK will bear a comparison with any work of the kind, yet published in America.

**THE NEW AMERICAN RATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**FOR SALE,**  
Or to Rent for a term of years.

THAT large and elegant Brick TAVERN, situated adjoining the public square, in the town of Flemingsburg, K. and late the property of General Gabriel Evans; the situation healthy and pleasant, and the buildings well calculated for a tavern and store, and the state road leading from Paris to the eastern states, passing immediately by the door, and considerably travelled. The payments, either rents or purchase money, shall be low and easy, and made to suit the purchaser. The store room may be rented with or without the tavern. There is sufficient ground for garden and clover lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or Charles C. Duncan, Flemingsburg, Ky.

**N. FOSTER.**  
3m  
October 25, 1810.

**I WILL SELL**  
**THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, viz.**

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

**TUNSTAL QUARLES.**  
Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

**AN APPRENTICE**  
WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.



MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

English Court of Chancery, Aug. 9.

JOHN KING vs. JOHN BARR.

This cause came on to be argued on a demurrer to a bill of discovery filed by the Plaintiff against the Defendant—being desirous to enter into the marriage state, was induced by an advertisement in a public newspaper, to apply to a Mrs. Morris, who offered herself as a general agent between the sexes, by the following advertisement:—

“Ladies—The delicate & restrained condition which custom imposes on females, subjects them to great disadvantages—Mrs. Morris offers to remove them. Ladies or Gentlemen, who have formed predilections, may be assisted in obtaining the objects of their affections; & those who are unengaged may be immediately introduced to suitable persons; but she will not assist applicants in any marriage, if their characters are not irreproachable, and their fortunes considerable and independent. Apply, or address (post paid) at the bow window, next to Margaret Chapel, Margaret street, Cavendish-Square. Ladies who require it, may be waited upon at their own houses.”

At Mrs. Morris's he found every thing that he wished; that lady, willing to undertake the agency, and to secure him a lady of rank, fortune, and fashion, for his companion, on condition that he agreed with her terms, which were 20l. as a retaining fee, and 3000l. on his marriage. On his part it was to be stipulated, that the lady he should lead to the altar, should have rank, and not less than 1500l. per annum. After two or three meetings, these stipulations were agreed upon, and Mrs. Morris received the retainer. The delicacy of this lady would not admit of her introducing the Ladies to the General at her own house, but she had a friend who lived in high life, and was connected with nobility. It might lead to some expense, as her friend, although most respectable, and visited by the first people, was not overburdened with wealth.

It would be necessary for her friend to give routs, balls, and parties, to allow the defendant a fair opportunity of addressing the several ladies, from whom he was to select one as his partner for life. Accordingly, she introduced the defendant to the plaintiff, as the friend she had mentioned to him. The bill set forth that the defendant prevailed on the plaintiff to give several large and expensive parties, to give him an opportunity of being introduced, and making love to a lady of rank, fashion, and fortune; and whatever expense the plaintiff might be at, the defendant promised to reimburse him. The bill averred, that the plaintiff did give balls, routs, and parties, as requested by the defendant; and had incurred the expense of 400l.—that the defendant was introduced to several ladies of rank, fashion, and fortune; and that he did make honorable love to many of them, with the intention of being wedded; that the plaintiff required the defendant to reimburse him for the expenses which had been made; that the plaintiff brought this action in the court of the King's bench to recover from the defendant 400l. he having broken his promise. To which the defendant pleaded that he had not made any such promise, which defeated the action, as there was no third person present, it being a contract of a delicate, honourable, and secret nature, that it would not admit of a witness. The plaintiff not being able to get redress in a court of law, he filed the present bill of discovery in that court, to which the defendant demurred.

Sir S. ROMILLY rose as counsel for the defendant, in support of the demurrer.

Lord ELDON observed, it would be better to hear the arguments first in support of the bill.

Mr. HART, counsel for the plaintiff, said, he never felt more awkward than he now did, in attempting to address his Lordship. He was, fearful, from what had been thrown out by his Lordship, that he did not feel there was any equity in the plaintiff's case. It was a bill of discovery, to bring out facts that only were known to the plaintiff. The case was very different from a party filing a bill of discovery to get evidence to prove a breach of promise of marriage; but he was afraid his Lordship considered the bill ought never to have been filed; he would therefore not take up the time of the court.

Lord ELDON. Surely, Mr. Hart, you would not have a court of equity lend itself to such a transaction as this, to assist the plaintiff in giving ostentatious entertainments to females, for the purpose of introducing the defendant to a marriage! He may bring his action in a court of law against this defendant—this General;—and he may sustain it if he can; but he shall have no assistance from me.—Bill dismissed.

IRISH PERSECUTION PREVENTED.

It is related in the papers of Richard, Earl of Cork, that towards the conclusion

of queen Mary's reign, a commission was signed for the persecution of the Irish protestants; and to give greater weight to this important affair, Dr. Cole was nominated one of the commissioners. The Doctor, in his way to Dublin, halted at Chefter, where he was waited upon by the mayor, to whom, in the course of conversation, he imparted the object of his mission, and exhibited the leather box that contained his credentials. The mistress of the inn where this interview took place being a protestant, and having overheard the conversation, seized the opportunity, while the doctor was attending the mayor to the bottom of the stairs, of exchanging the commission for a dirty pack of cards, on the top of which the facetiously turned up the knave of clubs. The doctor little suspecting this trick, secured his box, pursued his journey, and arrived in Dublin on the 7th of October 1558.—He then lost no time in presenting himself before lord Fitz-Walter, and the privy council, to whom, after an explanatory speech, the box was presented, which, to the astonishment of all present, was found to contain only a pack of cards! The doctor, greatly chagrined, returned instantly to London, to have his commission renewed; but while waiting a second time on the coast for a favorable wind, the news reached him of the queen's decease.

This tale greatly diverted queen Elizabeth, to whom it was related by lord Fitz-Walter; and she afterwards allowed this woman, whose name was Elizabeth Matterhad, an annuity of forty pounds a year.

ORLEANS BATTURE.

Mr. Jefferson had several months ago prepared an interesting memoir on this subject; in which he proved, as we are told, that it would have been his duty to have dispossessed Livingston, even if there had been no act of congress on the subject. This investigation includes, we are told, a luminous view of the civil law, as it affected titles to property under the French and Spanish governments. Mr. Jefferson would have published this valuable memoir, to vindicate his conduct before his fellow citizens—but the ridiculous or desperate institution of a suit by Livingston, rendered the publication impossible, from Mr. Jefferson's ideas of propriety and delicacy. The memoir, however, will probably form the ground work of that illustrious man's defence. It is lost labour to persecute such a man; a man, whose monument exists in the foundation of an independent nation, and in the grateful affections of all its people.

Balt. Whig.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.

From various sources we have received information of the pacific disposition of the Missouri & Mississippi Indians; the Sac's, Ioways, and Sioux have been invited, and have visited the British posts, where they have been loaded with presents, and the most ungenerous means taken to urge them to raise the tomahawk against the Americans. Yet the red gentry have wisdom enough to take their clothing, arms and ammunition, and forget their advice until they stand in need of more blankets &c.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The following is an account of the monies received by the treasurer of this commonwealth, and the manner in which they have been applied, commencing from the 10th day of November, 1809, and ending the 10th day of November, 1810—

The Treasurer to the State of Ky. Dr.	
1810.—	
the 10th of Nov. 1809,	12999 64 7
To do. received from Sheriffs from 10th November 1809, to this day	42393 30 9
To do. from clerks of courts, same time,	5272 06
To do. from Non-residents, same time,	10680 86
To do. from Green River settlers, same time,	23820 17
To do. from Col. John Logan's estate, do.	4429 11
To do. from Register per fees, same time,	2330 63 3
To do. from the Bank per shares do.	9596 83
To do. on Tellico Lands do.	130
To do. from Rich'd. Brown per presentment	3 48 5
To do. from Fred'k. Miller	10 50
Total,	110716 60 4
Balance per contra \$	16112 14 3

CONTRA.

Nov. 10, 1810.	
By amount Auditor's Warrants paid	70557 58 4
By Warrants redeemed from the Bank 13th November, 1809,	9515 87
By Interest on them	254 09
By Warrants redeemed 1st July, 1810,	5253 31
Interest on same	181 31
By Warrants redeemed 22d August, 1810	1982 95
By Interest on same	64 08
Warrants redeemed 10th Oct. 1810	1030 43
Interest on same	58 15
By Warrants redeemed 2nd Nov. 1810	3759 63
Interest on same	70 94
By Warrants per Land lost	861 91
By Militia certificates	984 15 7
By cash in the Treasury	16112 14 3
Total,	110716 60 4

A public debt, a public blessing.

The object of all government is the promotion of human happiness. Various have been the devices of man in forming institutions for the attainment of this great desideratum of prospective life. According to the theory of some writers, the British government, of all others, ancient or modern, is the best constructed on the experience of ages, and is rapidly leading on the British nation to the promised

millennium. The greater the blessing the greater the enjoyment, therefore, the greater the debt the greater the blessing. The following, copied from a London print, will amply illustrate the progressive steps of the English monarchy towards the attainment of that greatest of all blessings—the greatest debt in the world. In this the blessing (debt) of Ireland is not included. How delicious would be the repast of an Englishman at this moment, if he were compelled to pay his share of the 811 millions, the stated debt of British happiness.

Balt. Amer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

1.—Progress of the national debt.	
When Queen Anne, who succeeded William, came to the throne, which was in the year 1702, the debt was	16,394,702
When George I. came to the throne, in 1714, it was	54,145,343
When George II. came to the throne, in 1727, it was	52,092,235
When George III. came to the throne, in 1760, it was	146,632,844
After the American war, in 1784, it was	257,213,048
At the latter end of the last war; that is to say, the first war against the French revolutionists, and when, for the sake of having a distinctive appellation, we will call it the Anti-Jacobin war—at the end of that war, in 1801, the debt was	579,821,447
At the present time, or, rather, in January last	811,893,082
2.—Progress of the national expenditure.	
When Queen Anne came to the throne, in 1702, the whole expenses of the year, including the interest on the national debt, amounted to	5,610,987. Pease.
When George I. came to the throne in 1714, and just after Queen Anne had been at war eleven years	6,633,381 Pease.
When George II. came to the throne, in 1727	5,441,248 Pease.
When George III. came to the throne, in 1760	24,456,940 War.
After the end of the American war, and at the beginning of Pitt's administration, in 1784	21,657,509 Pease.
At the latter end of the last or Anti-Jacobin war, in 1801	61,278,018 War.
For the last year, that is, the year 1809	82,027,288 War.
3.—Progress of Taxation.	
When Queen Anne came to the throne in 1702, the yearly amount of the taxes was	£4,212,353
When George I. came to the throne, in 1714, it was	6,762,643
When George II. came to the throne in 1727, it was	6,522,540
When George III. came to the throne in 1760, in 1784, it was	8,744 682
At the close of the Anti-Jacobin war, in 1801, it was	36,728,071.
For the last year, that is 1809, it was	70,240,229

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

THE friends of domestic manufactures, and the friends of the subscribers are informed, that there are now arrived at the factory, blocks of the most elegant patterns for carpets, which were procured by Mr. Levett, at a great expense in a very great expense, in fitting up the factory, to be enabled to supply the inhabitants of the states, with so elegant and useful an article, under the prices at which it is manufactured in Philadelphia (notwithstanding the advanced price they pay for colors).

The carpets which have been manufactured are allowed to be of a superior quality to any that have been imported—the subscribers therefore, wishing to promote the interest of the enlightenings which promotes the interest of the hemp grower, spinner, weaver and the domestic comforts of its inhabitants.

Prepared waggon covers—water proof; Dutch Wax-Cloths, for side boards and table covers—carpets, &c. papering and painting in all its branches by the subscribers.

LEVETT & SMITH.

N. B. Those who wish to have carpets, are requested to make immediate application, and those who wish to furnish their own cloth, may see a specimen at the factory, how it should be woven.

An apprentice of 16 years of age, wanted at the factory. Dec. 10, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I gave some time past, my bond to David Scott, of Clarke county, for the sum of two hundred dollars—for property which I am informed said Scott was not fully entitled to—therefore all persons are cautioned against trading for said bond, as I intend not to pay for the same, until compelled by law, or until said Scott establishes his right.

NEAL MCANN.

3p

William Webb, M. D.

WILL practice PHYSIC SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in the town of Winchester and its vicinity. 3m Winchester, 28th Nov. 1810.

The Subscriber

INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and the public in general, that he has established a BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander Frazer, where he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches—he hopes from his long experience and knowledge in the business to be able to give general satisfaction, particularly on Ladies' Jeffersons.

WILLIAM BOWLIN. Dec 11, 1810.

NOW OPENING AT

JULIET LOGAN'S,

MILLINER.

(NEXT HOUSE TO THE BRANCH BANK)

A ELEGANT & NEW ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY;

Consisting of New Fashioned Straw, do. Cbip, do. BONNETS, And Superb Velvets, Feathers, Flowers & Wreaths, &c. Which having laid in for cash, she will dispose of on reasonable terms. Nov 27, 1810.

NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the last sailing ship Portsmouth; Dawson, in 25 days from London; & 22 from the Downs, London papers have been received to the 22d Oct. We have only time to give the following extracts:—

The Parliament was further prorogued until after Christmas.

The disgraced minister Jackson arrived at Portsmouth, October 19, and reached London on the 21st. An expedition under Sir Home Popham had sailed from Corunna, October 14, against Santona, with it were carried 10,000 spare muskets.

Forty thousand souls had been driven into Lisbon before the retreating English army, who left the country behind them a mere desert.

Lisbon, October 12.—“Romana has come down through the Alentejo to the opposite side of the Tagus, with about 10,000 Spaniards; his troops are at this moment embarking to come over.

“It is said Mortier has joined Massena with about the same number of troops. Our troops are in the Mafra lines, the enemy all along our front:—continually encounters of parties, but nothing great; it will be the battle of giants!

“General Trant and Silveira, with 12 or 15,000 Spaniards and Portuguese are near Coimbra, in Massena's rear.

“The monks of Alcobaca opened their stores to all who chose to take any thing, and sent 85 pipes of wine to our army; the rest they consumed [by fire] among which were 9,000 bushels of wheat, to prevent the enemy from seizing it.”

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Boston, Nov. 21.—Arrived this morning, the brig Constellation, Leeds, 29 days from Lisbon, having on board Wm. Jarvis, Esq. American consul, and family. Mr. J. has politely handed us the following.

That an embargo took place on the 8th Oct. on all shipping, which were required to take a fourth of their cargo, and one fourth of the whole number of passengers on account of government receiving a compensation.

That the position of the armies remained nearly as it did on the 7th of Oct. excepting that the English had called in their out Posts, which brought the French within 5 leagues of Lisbon, (i. e. to Villa Franca) on the margin of the Tagus, 7 leagues on the side of the Ocea, (i. e. near Mafra) a line between which was drawn by each army.

It was understood, that the French were fortifying their position. The English had received about the 10th Oct. a reinforcement of 3000 troops from England, Ireland, and besides about the same number a few days before from Cadiz and Sicily. The French army was computed at about 70,000 effective men; the English at about 35,000, and the Portuguese at 25,000 besides a body of about the latter number of militia.

[The English had been joined about the 13th Oct. by a body of Spaniards of 10,000 men under gen. O'Donnell and the marquis of Romanna: the same day the Spanish Estramadura.

Nearly 20,000 peasantry had retired with the British army in consequence of a proclamation of Lord Wellington prior to his retreat, which although provided for by the government, caused much distress among the poor people.

It was the opinion of a gentleman high in office at Lisbon, that no doubt could be entertained of the eventual success of the French, and nothing but their being short of provisions would prevent their entering Lisbon, in a short time; that the French army was said to be better supplied in many respects than the British, though it was understood they were short of bread, and that the inhabitants of Lisbon hoping for the best, were, however, preparing for the worst.

That all the heavy baggage of English Officers were daily embarking, and the British factors at Lisbon were about moving all their effects.

[Translated for the N. Y. Evening Post.]

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Gen. Drouot, commanding the ninth corps of the army of Spain, writes on the 10th, that a courier who had just arrived from Valladolid, brings him the following intelligence:

On the 30th Sept. the Prince of Esling, (Massena) arrived at Coimbra, one of the greatest cities of Portugal, situate about half way between Almeida and Lisbon; the French army had already marched upwards of 40 leagues since its departure from Almeida; its van and flank had had several affairs with the militia and Portuguese regiments; it had taken more than 250 prisoners, and disarmed several Portuguese regiments. On the 27th of September it had an engagement with the English army, which believed itself impregnable in a strong position, about a days march from Coimbra. The English were attacked, turned, and briskly pursued; they abandoned a part of their sick and of their magazines. The result of the affair of the 27th, was 700 prisoners, of whom 400 are English, and 2 pieces of artillery. But what was more important, the French had gained by that affair the superb positions of Mondego, and the city of Coimbra, which offers great resources.

The army was in good health, and abundantly supplied with provisions. They had sent the wounded to the hospital of Viseu, the greatest part of whom received their wounds in the affair of the 27th: they amounted to scarce 500 men sick included.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Remarkable Passage from Ireland.

Last night arrived at this port (Boston) brig Enterprize, Captain E. COTTLE, in 31 days from Dublin.

Capt. C. heard from his merchant, the day he sailed [Oct. 24] that intelligence had been received that the British had been defeated in Portugal, and were preparing to leave that country; and in the beginning of their combats they had met with some success.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Boston, Nov. 19.—A gentleman of intelligence who arrived in the Sally at New-London from France, is now in this town. He states, that Gen. Armstrong, previous to his leaving Paris, actually received an official note from the Duc de Cadore, communicating the intelligence that the Rambouillet decree was repealed, subject to the duties and other expenses; provided however, an act of Congress should be passed, relinquishing all American sequestrations of French property, under the non-intercourse law.—After the 1st of November, therefore, it was understood that bona fide produce of America should be admitted into the ports of France without danger; but colonial produce should be subject to confiscation. It is understood by Gen. Armstrong, that the revocation of the decree in question only applies to the property in France and Spain; but that Italy and Holland are not comprehended in its terms.

The property in France is sold, and placed in the French funds until the law in question shall have been passed by our government; when the duties and expenses will probably exhaust the proceeds.

It is also stated, that when the sequestration of the property in Sweden became known in Paris, Gen. Armstrong called upon the prince of Ponte Corvo, (the newly elected Crown Prince) who assured him, that real American property should be respected; that an agent might be appointed by Gen. Armstrong, for the purpose of ascertaining this fact; and that accordingly, a Mr. Spear, a worthy and intelligent gentleman of New York, was appointed to that station.—Verbal assurances of high respect for American property were given by Bernadotte to Gen. Armstrong.

FROM THE AURORA.

Cadiz, Sept. 24. 1810.

“The grand meeting of the Cortes takes place this day, at Isla, but it is expected their future sittings will be held at this place, in the Theatre. The first step will be to suspend the regency and appoint some other government, as to them shall appear proper—great are the expectations anticipated by the people from their deliberations, as by the people they have been freely chosen. I send you an address to them, which is a spirited well written production—its author published a gazette lately at Seville, which was stopped by the then junta for speaking too freely. It is a spirited essay in the Spanish language, too long for present insertion.”

There is a report that Massena has fell back and that Portugal for this winter is perfectly safe, such is the news brought by an English officer arrived here from Lisbon, also that 150 persons of note have been arrested at Lisbon for secretly aiding the French; the greater part of them we learn have been decapitated. Three British regiments arrived here yesterday from the eastward, and more expected.

The firing is still kept up by both sides, but not so much by the French. They are going on with their works & fortifications very slow, but when completed we may expect some warm work, as soon as they open their batteries upon Puntales, the fort of the latter place will not be tenable for 2 hours. Notwithstanding there seems to be no apprehension at Cadiz.

We had 2 packets yesterday from England, one in 7 days—the trial by court martial, we learn by this arrival, is to take place on Admiral Buryes, for allowing the French by his inactivity, to fortify the works on the opposite shore to so great a degree, that the present admiral Keates, has given his opinion that they are now so strong that he can do nothing against them.

CADIZ, 4th October, 1810.

“On the 28th ult. the Spaniards and English made an attack on the advanced out posts of the French near Isla, and took a reward, 4 pieces of cannon and 60 men.”

“The Cortes are sitting with open doors, as unanimously voted for the first day—they have suspended the regency and the junta—have declared the press free—and wish the sense of the people to be taken, through its medium, for the most proper person to be regent before they pretend to appoint. The duke of Orleans is here, and has been intriguing to get himself appointed, in consequence of which the Cortes addressed him a note, requiring his immediate departure, which not being complied with, an order was issued to put him on board a vessel in the Bay ready to receive him, and ship him in 24 hours—England is to receive him.”

“General Cuesta and the Duke del Parque have also been ordered away to Majorca by the Cortes and many other principal characters—they mean to purge the country of traitors. The bishop of Orense, who was at the head of the old regency declined taking the oath of allegiance to the Cortes and has retired entirely from public affairs, and to take charge over his flock in Estramadura.”



The British minister Wellesley has had fatuity to propose to the cortes that the sister of Ferdinand, the prince of Brazils, should be appointed to the Regency! The Cortes has made a spirited representation on the subject, in which they have declared their entire belief respecting the good wishes of the people of England, towards their crown, but will never allow their minister to interfere in the internal regulations of the Spanish government; and if the minister Wellesley continues to persist, that they shall be under the necessity of demanding his immediate recall—all of which has been notified to him, since which he appears to be perfectly quiet.

Reinforcements have arrived two days ago from Gibraltar and Sicily of about 3000 British; they are certainly fine looking fellows, and I should suppose only wantable officers. At one fort on Matagorda the French have 70 pieces heavy cannon, and I do suppose whenever they open the batteries, that Puntales will fall in a few hours, tho' no doubt it will be obstinately defended. Still however should this take place, it is the current opinion that the French can never enter Cadiz. The shipping in the bay, will be made very uncomfortable, and I believe, that very shortly, as I have witnessed several balls and shells, fall amongst the shipping, which clearly proves what the French can do, whenever they think proper to enter seriously upon the business.

We learn that the conspirators at Lisbon, have all been sent to Azores, Cape de Verdes, there to stand their trial, not wishing or thinking it prudent for it to take place at Lisbon.

October 8. The Cortes have for the present, reinstated the junta of Cadiz, and the present regency to remain as the government (tho' they have no powers whatsoever, but those granted by the Cortes,) until a new one is appointed.

An attack was made last night, it began at 12 and ended at 2, by the Spaniards and English, against the fort of St. Catalina. I saw the whole of it, and I assure you, never have I witnessed so splendid an appearance; the Congreve rockets were used against the French, and shells without number. There was a heavy firing from the fort chiefly of red hot balls. I learn there has been no one killed or wounded on this side and for the other, it is not probable we know.

We hear from Lisbon that the English have advanced 12 miles; that they have received a reinforcement from England of 4000 troops, and look for more; that the army are in high spirits and expect a general action from one day to another.

The Spaniards under general O'Donnell have been successful in Cadiz, and the province which was considered as lost two months ago. O'Donnell has been severely wounded, and is considered dangerous; you will observe further particulars on the subject, by the papers I forwarded you.

October 6. The duke Del Parque, who this day had his late somewhat ameliorated, he is now appointed captain general of the Canaries, which was a honorable banishment.

There is much contradiction in news that gets in circulation at this place, that very frequently what you hear in the morning, as certain, is found to be totally void of foundation in the evening. We have had, for several days past, the news from Lisbon, that a division of the French army was cut off, by which they lost 6000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and that a general action was hourly expected, in which the British did not dread the result; in consequence of which hopes are entertained here that the French will be beaten in Portugal, and consequently will have to abandon Andalusia and that Spain will in a short time be rid of Frenchmen. This news after being hot for several days, has now passed to its opposite extreme, and has become quite cold, and it seems to be doubted, whether any engagement has taken place!

That a decisive battle may be very shortly expected in that quarter, cannot be doubted and we have positive information, that large reinforcements are on their way to Massena, and it is supposed he only waits for them, to make the attack—from all accounts we can collect, they will probably join him in a week or 10 days from this, perhaps sooner.

The French from St. Catalina, Matagorda, and Trecedero, the English & Spaniards from the Island St. Leon, Pontales, the bomb ships and gun boats, are constantly amusing themselves more or less, with exchanging shells & balls, &c. But I believe, without much danger on either side. This winter will pay the shipping in the bay, for it is impossible, they can lay so far out as they now do, and to move further up the French would bestow a few red hot shot on them—their situation will certainly be a dangerous one.

#### JAMES FISHBACK,

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW, practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and Scott Courts.

### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 11.

#### GOVERNOR SCOTT'S MESSAGE

To the Legislature of Kentucky accompanies this paper in an extra. It is recommended to the perusal of every citizen in the state.—We are indebted to a friendly correspondent at Frankfort for the Journal of the House of Representatives, from which we make the following extracts. There are many reasons to induce a belief that the present session will be usefully consumed.

A quorum was formed in both Houses the first day of the session. Thos. Dougherty was unanimously elected clerk of the lower House, and Willis A. Lee, clerk of the Senate.

Mr. John Simpson was elected speaker on the first ballot—viz:

J. Simpson, - - - 37.

W. M'Millin, - - - 14.

S. South, - - - 14.

Richard M. Gano, was unanimously elected, Serjeant at arms—and Roger Divine, door-keeper.

Messrs. Robert S. Todd and Jonathan Hobson were elected committee clerks.

The different committees appointed: Of Propositions and Grievances,

Messrs. South, Collier, Covington, J. Davis, V. Davis, Faulkner, George, Holeman, and Hayercraft.

Of Privileges and Elections,

Messrs. M'Millin, W. Hardin, Rife, Buck, M'Afee, Beall, Alexander, Parker, Quarles, and Snoddy.

Of Claims,

Messrs. Ray, Yantis, G. Murrel, S. Murrel, Ramsey, Yancey, W. Davis, Farrow, and Ward.

Of Courts of Justice,

Messrs. Sharp, Bibb, Breckenridge, B. Hardin, Todd, Adams, Adair, Rudd, Hopkins, Owen, and Eve.

Of Religion,

Messrs. R. Johnson, Boyd, Gooding, Heflin, Kennedy, J. Hawkins, Morton, Wilson, and Bates.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Leave has been given to bring in the following bills:

On the motion of Mr. M'Millin—1st. A bill providing for the appointment of commissioners, to settle the account of William Hunter, late public printer, against this commonwealth.

On the motion of Mr. Adams—2d. A bill to repeal all laws in force in this commonwealth, authorizing the proceeding by distress for rent.

On the motion of Mr. M'Afee—3d. A bill to improve the navigation of the Kentucky river at the canal below Frankfort.

And, on the motion of Mr. Breckenridge—4th. A bill relative to sheriffs.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

On the motion of Mr. Sharp—1st. A bill altering the mode of summoning juries.

On the motion of Mr. Langhorne—2d. A bill for the relief of the sheriff of Hopkins county.

On the motion of Mr. Breckenridge—4th. A bill authorizing the county court of Jefferson to lay the county levy.

On the motion of Mr. Sharp—5th. A bill further to regulate the payment of the debt, due this commonwealth for the sale of her vacant lands.

On the motion of Mr. B. Hardin—6th. A bill to amend an act, entitled an act, to reduce into one the several acts, or part of acts, concerning limitations of actions.

On the motion of Mr. M'Afee—7th. A bill to amend the several acts, authorizing the county courts to lay their levies, and make appropriations.

On the motion of Mr. B. Hardin—10th. A bill to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth.

On the motion of Mr. Todd—12th. A bill to alter the time of holding the chancery term, of the Fayette circuit court, in the year 1811.

Together, with several other bills of a local nature.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, to wit:

1st By Mr. Hubbard, a bill to amend the several acts concerning the Auditor's office.

2 By Mr. Y. Ewing, A bill to extend the time of surveying lands, and returning plats and certificates to the Register's office.

3 By Mr. Hubbard, A bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

1 By Mr. Cullom—a bill to amend an act, entitled an "Act regulating the town of Monticello, in the county of Wayne."

2 By Mr. Y. Ewing—a bill establish-

ing the Lebanon academy, in the county of Christian.

3 By Mr. Beauchamp—a bill to alter the mode of laying the county levy in this commonwealth.

4 By Mr. Manifee—a bill to amend the law, to establish a turnpike on the state road, from the mouth of Triplet to the mouth of big Sandy.

The senate received a message in writing from the governor, by Mr. secretary Bledsoe; which was read as follows, viz:

Gentlemen of the senate,

I nominate for your approbation, John Boyle, as chief justice of the state—

James Clarke, as judge of the court of appeals—

John W. Beckwith as assistant judge for Bullitt county—and,

Szmul Shackelford, as an assistant judge of Lincoln county.

CHS. SCOTT.

Mr. Manifee presented several petitions to the senate, from sundry inhabitants of Montgomery county, which were received and read, praying that the seat of justice thereof, may be moved, or the county divided—referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

TO THE CITIZENS OF LEXINGTON.

When there were but few inhabitants here, the town regulations were not necessarily numerous, nor did the exigencies of the trustees require much money; but as we increased in number, we discovered (what is known in most other large towns) that the police should be more rigid, and the funds of the town should be increased.

The very great increase of a certain description of population, within a few years, and the consequent disorder resulting therefrom, makes us the more sensible of the feebleness of our police, and suggests the necessity of an application to the legislature for an increase of the powers of the trustees at this time.

And our augmented population, and commercial prosperity has been productive of another inconvenience, which requires legislative interference in some shape.—At every term of our circuit court many hundreds of suits lay over uncalled, except to be continued, and the chancery suits are not expected to be tried in many years, unless some change takes place, owing to the very great number on the docket. At present it is one of you who bring a suit on an open account for 20 dollars, you cannot expect to get the suit called under 12 or 18 months, because it will not be reached in the docket in less time; and if the debtor file a bill, and tie up the judgement with an injunction, unless it be dissolved by some means, the honest creditor must lay out of his money for years. To obviate these difficulties, the establishment of a chancery court at this place has been proposed; but there is no probability of this succeeding, and if there was, there are many objections to it. With this view of the subject, a court is proposed with limited jurisdiction confined to the bounds of the town, constituted in the same manner, as the old quarter session courts were, for the purpose of relieving the circuit court of some of the small business, which often consumes as much time, as that of the utmost magnitude—by this means the circuit court may possibly get through both the common law and chancery docket each term, an event most devoutly to be wished for, by those whose estates are suspended for years in a state of uncertainty, without any prospect of a determination relief in these parts.

On Friday last, and as no time should be lost, the legislature being in session, would have been inserted in the last Reporter for the consideration of the citizens; but here was not room left when the application was made—it is now published with an alteration of one particular—"the power prayed to be given to the trustees to banish suspicious slaves;" this being objected to by some, is left out.

Those who think it desirable, that the objects of the petition should be obtained, will call at one of the printing offices, where copies will be left, and subscribe their names—those opposing the petition, if there are any such, can exercise a similar right and petition against it; for any individual has a right to draw a petition and ask his neighbors to sign it.

Something has been said about the property qualification, which has for many years been attached to the right of suffrage in this place, being improper—that is a question that has nothing to do with the objects of this petition—if deemed necessary a separate application to the legislature can be made on that subject; and then each will stand or fall on its own merits. Some other provisions may be wished by individuals; but as there might be a difference of opinion—this petition is contemplated to embrace only such objects as we might be unanimous in.

A CITIZEN.

The honorable the general assembly of Kentucky, the petition of the subscribers, citizens of Lexington, respectfully represents,

That whereas the inadequacy of the powers of the present trustees of Lexington to the good government of the town, renders it necessary, that their hands should be strengthened; and the crowded state of Fayette circuit court docket, precludes the attainment of justice; wherefore, your petitioners pray your honorable body, to pass a law in substance like the following:

Be it enacted by the general assembly, That the trustees of the town of Lexington, be authorized to pass all ordinances for the government of the town, which they deem expedient, not contrary to the laws of the land. That they be authorized to provide for the pecuniary punishment of those who turnish slaves with li-

quors and other articles, without written permission from their masters, or employers, and corporal punishment for such slaves.—That they be authorized to inflict fines on such as keep disorderly or tipping houses in said town.—That they be authorized to increase the watch in times when they conceive danger exists.—And that they be authorized to raise from the real and personal estate and tithables within the bounds of the town, the sum of one thousand dollars, in addition to what they are now authorized to raise.

Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall, from time to time, appoint three fit persons, residents within the bounds of the town, who shall hold their offices during good behavior; who shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties of county court justices within the bounds of the town, except that they shall not be members of the county court. That they shall be allowed the same fees, which were allowed to county court justices on the 24th day of December, 1805, and be paid in the same manner.

Be it further enacted, That said justices, any two of whom, being present, shall hold a court on the 1st Monday of February, April, July, October, and December, at the court house of Fayette county, and set six days each term, if the business should so long require it, that said court shall have cognizance of actions of debt, and actions on the case on contracts, for sums not exceeding one hundred dollars—of violations of the ordinances of the trustees; and of recognizances for surety of peace; which in the bounds of the town shall be made returnable to said court, and that said justices be allowed for their attendance in said court, two dollars for each day, to be paid out of the tax on process issuing therefrom—and that said court and justices thereof, individually, have all the power of the circuit court, and the judges thereof touching those subjects; and have the power of fining and imprisoning for contempt.

Be it further enacted, That the said court shall appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during good behavior; and he shall be subject to, and have the benefit of all the laws of the land, relating to the office of clerks of the circuit courts, and have similar fees for the like services.

Be it further enacted, That the trustees of the town shall annually appoint a town constable, who may appoint his deputies, for whom he shall be accountable—that said constables shall enter into bond under the penalty of dollars in the office of the court for the faithful discharge of his duty. That said constable shall perform all the duty of a sheriff and constable in the bounds of the town, so far as an attendance on, and execution of, the process of the said court, and the process of every kind, issued by the individual justices of said town, and be governed by the laws of the land, relative to the like duty by sheriffs or constables, and have the same fees for like services.

Recent occurrences in this place of a local nature, have been much exaggerated at a distance, and in some instances reports circulated (and even published) subversive of truth—unpleasant apprehensions, it is true, were a short time ago in existence, but have entirely subsided.

COMMUNICATION.

In the notice published in the last Reporter, informing the citizens where the petitions relative to the town were lodged, & could be seen; the stores of Messrs. Samuel & George Trotter, Messrs. Trotter and Telford, and Mr. William Leavy, were mentioned by the person who drew the petition, as conspicuous places in town, where the citizens could obtain expeditious access—it being necessary that they should have a sight of them as early as possible, that something may be done this session.

THE powers delegated to the trustees—the members of the police, were on a late occasion strikingly manifest. It appears to be the wish of the citizens generally, that a change should take place, but unfortunately there appears so great a diversity of opinion upon the subject, so much idle and unprofitable contention, that it is much to be feared the present session of the legislature will pass over, before a determinate opinion is formed, until some more imperative warning arouse them to a sense of their grievances and wants. It was some time ago, a corporation or no corporation—now corporation and nothing but contention.

Messrs. Anderson and Gwathmey's extensive Bagging Factory, at Louisville, was entirely consumed by fire, on Friday morning last, for the second time. The work of an unknown incendiary.

A CARD.

THE person who took (I suppose through mistake) last Saturday morning the 8th instant, a bolt of

Green Bocking Baize,

Laying at the door of my store, is requested to return it, and nothing more will be said about it—but if the property is not soon restored, the person may rest assured his name will be published, and prosecution will follow of course.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT.

Lexington, Dec. 10th, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Chs. Mason, dec. are requested to come forward and take in their bonds immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced.

JOHN HIGBEE, Ex'or.

POLLY MASON, Ex'trix.

Decr. 10th, 1810.

TO BE HIRED.

AT John Higbee's farm, on South Elkhorn, on the first day of January next, to the highest bidder.

A Number of Negroes.

Among which are Men, Women, Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of Chs. Mason, deceased. Bond and security will be required—Further particulars made known at the time of hiring, by

JOHN HIGBEE, Ex'or.

POLLY MASON, Ex'trix.

December 6th, 1810.

N. B. An elegant gelding will be sold at public auction, at the same time.

### MRS. WHITE'S MILLINERY STORE.

The subscriber, having recently returned from the eastward, is now opening an extensive and elegant assortment of

#### FANCY GOODS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS,

CONSISTING OF

TORPEDO, Wardle, Woodland

cottage and Canboat bonnets

Shepherdess and Madison hats

Black Leghorn do.

Chip and straw bonnets, with our usual assortment of satin, silk and muslin do.

Fashionable Velvet Bonnets

Full dress caps and lace handkerchiefs

Fancy and black Ostridge feathers

Artificial flowers and neck laces

Gold and silver bands

Gold and silver spangles and foil

Parasols and umbrellas

Shinell silk and cotton trimmings

Silk and cotton cord, and jet buttons

Black and white, cotton and thread laces

Thread tatten & lace leno trimmings

Lace gauze for caps and handkerchiefs

Lace leno for do.

Coloured and white leno for scarf.

Elegant worked robes, & souse gauze

Black and white Italian crape

Worked handkerchiefs and seeded muslins

Elegant rose straw gimp, & cork screw do. do.

Elegant straw backs and crowns for bonnets

Shawls, cotton, cambric, calicoe,

India muslin & balfas

Nett and leno sleeves, kid & cambric gloves

Men's leather do. and suspenders

Gold and silver watches

Silk and cotton velvet, coloured; and black

satin & silk for bonnets

Plain and figured satin & lustrating ribbons

Plain and figured coloured velvet do. fine & coarse lapware, common do.

Counter, tenor treble and bass violin strings

Women's fine black worsted hose, cotton do.

Women's high heel spring and flat kid shoes & shoe-knots

Children's shoes, glass tumblers, whalebone

for ladies' corsets, cotton laces for ditto.

Ladies' dress quicalis, cravo, mourning & common fans

Ladies' riding whips.

Ridicules, scarlet and green,

Conversation, flitting & fortune telling cards

300 boxes of white & coloured cotton balls

Cotton & thread hose and worsted cruels,

Scotch thread from No. 10 to 70, flat bobbin and tapes. Turkey red

White chapel & tambour needles,

Steel bodkins, scissors and thimbles

Palmeine, Windsor & Philadelphia white soap

Frock paper & pound pins

Hair combs, fluzing and reding do.

Scented pomatum in sticks

Court plaster, tooth powder and brushes

Double distilled Bergamotte, lavender and honey, & the much admired milk of roses

Pungent salts, smelling bottles, paint boxes,

camel hair & black lead pencils,

Gold and silver paper, stamp'd do gum arabic, alabaster dolls & a variety of toys

Children's leather hats

Peppermint drops, sugar and burnt almonds,

sugar plumbs, kisses, rose cake & hore

brand candy

Imperial tea, green coffee, loaf sugar, English

Durham mustard by lb 2 or 2 oz.

Nova Scotia red herrings, pepper, ginger,

allspice, cinnamon, capers, allumfig blue,

starch, rosin, stone ware

Cassings, country linen and thread.

7000 lbs. prime Tennessee cotton.

Flower, kitchen, garden and grass seeds.

Double rocket nasturtions, do. columbine, do.

Wall flower, do. flowering balsam, sweet

flowering pea, variegated and plain geraniums.

China asters, purple Prussian stalk,

do. purple ten week tulip flower, super fine

carnation pink, do. English thorn haws

Pyræanthia, or evergreen thorn, solid celery,

fine cauliflower, early York and sugar

loaf cabbage, red cabbage and all the

vegetables belonging to the kitchen garden

A perspective, with views in France, Spain,

Germany, Italy, England & Ireland

DANIEL WHITE.

DELINQUENTS.

Have been fined for non attendance at the

musters in 1810, are notified that the time of

appeal will expire on the 1st of February next:

those who wish to file their appeals, will avail

themselves of the opportunity of doing so, by

that time—and if properly qualified to and left

with Dr. John Todd, at my place of residence,

during my absence, will be received

D. VID TODD,

Judge advocate 42d Reg't.

December 10th, 1810. Im

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky,

are hereby notified that an election for six di-

rectors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held



## POETRY.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

### NOSE vs. EYES.

Few of our readers are probably unacquainted with Cowper's *Jeu d'Esprit*.—"Report of an adjudged case, not to be found in the Books." In this case, which was a contest between *Nose* and *Eyes* about a pair of spectacles.

To which the said spectacles ought to belong.

It was decided by chief baron *Ear* after hearing the arguments of lawyer *Tongue*.

That whenever the *Nose* put his spectacles on, By day light or candle-light, *Eyes* should be shut.

The following continuation of that humorous piece may amuse several of our readers:

### NOSE REFUTED;

OR, LIPS MOVING FOR A NEW TRIAL.

"IN the cause of last session, of *Nose* versus *Eyes*, It will clearly appear my lord, *Eyes* suffered wrong;

That mistakes from a pressure of business will rise, Must be surely allowed by my learned friend *Tongue*.

"*Eyes* now are awakened to see their distress, And the loss they'll lament, too, as long as they live, Of the grace and the wisdom they used to possess, And all the grave dignity *Spectacles* give.

"My learned friend says, they are made with a straddle; But what does this prove; tho' the fact may be so, Does the horse or the ass claim a wright to the saddle, Because it fits close to his back? Surely no!

"Let your lordship imagine no *Eyes* to a face (For my learned friend's instance is here just inverted) Are *Spectacles* worn or put on in such a case? Not a *Nose* in all Europe would dare to assert it.

"That my client the *Eyes* may give way to a nap, With the *Spectacles* on, is past all contradiction; But your lordship must see this occurs thro' mishap: That they are wilfully closed, is my learned friend's fiction;

"Will your lordship but turn to the 5th *Edward* the Third, An act which undoubtedly settles the question; And which shews that new trials were granted and heard, Of less moment than this, and less weighty digestion.

"Before I conclude, I appeal to the Court— And your lordship will surely my argument grant; That the action commenced thro' an envious report; For the *Nose*, as a *Nose*, cannot *Spectacles* want."

So his lordship cried hem! and then stroked down his face; And when all the Court reconsider'd it o'er, They wished well to the plaintiff, they pitied his case, But could grant no new trial the cause to restore.

Yet, to make up all difference his lordship proposed, "That *Eyes* in this case no advantage might lack— That a glass should be fixed, where the buttons were closed, By a ribbon suspended, blue, yellow, or black."

With all the immunities thence to arise, To quiz or to stare through, look clumsy or clever."

## EXTRACTS

FROM MR. LIVINGSTON'S ESSAY ON MERINO SHEEP & WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

The Merinos are rather smaller than the largest sheep we raise on the north of the highlands. Those bred at Rambouillet are better made than those imported directly from Spain. The belly, cheeks, forehead and hind legs are covered with wool that is short, curled and thick, and though extremely white when washed, yet brown at the extremities when on the sheep, particularly if folded or kept on any but the cleanest pasture. This is owing to the extreme thickness of the wool, which increases the perspiration of the animal, or rather perhaps to the greater quantity of grease that the wool contains, for in this circumstance it greatly differs from common wool, and it is never found harsh or dry. The wool on the thigh, which on our sheep is harsh and intermixed with hairs, in the Spanish sheep is soft and fine. From the thickness and evenness of the fleece, the sheep is guarded against the wet and cold more effectually than our sheep, whose fleeces are looser, and whose bellies, after the second or third year, are only slightly covered with hairs instead of wool. Mr. Macro observes, that the most thrifty sheep throughout the winter, are those that have the thickest and most even coats. The fleece is entirely free from hair, which renders other wool harsh, and which never takes the dye perfectly. Having procured samples of all the wool that could be obtained in France, together with the improvement made on each by crossing the different breeds of sheep with Spanish rams, I shall lay them before the society, which will enable them to form their own judgment as to the equality. The inferiority in the size of the Merino sheep to some other breeds, which some make as an objection, is in my opinion an important advantage, not only in sheep, but in every other flock not designed for the draft; because they will fatten in pastures in which larger cattle would suffer from the fatigue they must undergo in or-

der to procure the food that is necessary for their support. This reasoning applies more strongly to sheep than any other flock. They are generally kept upon high and dry pastures, that are frequently parched in summer, when fatigue is most irksome to them. To which we may add, that the fleece is not proportioned, as the food is, to the bulk of the animal, but to his surface, and a small sheep having more surface in proportion to his bulk, must also have wool in the same proportion; that is, a sheep whose live weight shall be 60lb. and who of course will require but one quarter of the food of a sheep that weighs 240lb, will, notwithstanding have half as much wool (if the fleeces are equally thick) as his gigantic brother. The Merino has been found in France to be quite as hardy as the common sheep. At Rambouillet, they have no winter feed but hay, and yet thrive very well; but what is more extraordinary, is, that in Sweden, where the native sheep are extremely coarse woolled, the Merino has been naturalized without having in any sort changed the nature or quality of the wool, in the term of about thirty years since they were introduced. They have also been so well cultivated there, that though the consumption of fine wool has increased in Sweden, yet the importation of Spanish wool has greatly diminished.

My own experience has convinced me, as far as trials upon a small scale can do so, that the Merino is at least as hardy as our sheep. In the year 1802, I purchased from the national flock, at the veterinary school at Chalons, two young rams and two ewes. They cost me, delivered at Paris, (five miles distant) \$1200. Charges in getting them to a sea-port, maintenance till the ship was ready, and on board, (though the patriotism of the captain would not permit him to take any freight) brought them to almost double that price by the time they arrived at my farm. One of the rams I spared to my brother. The other, with two ewes, were treated exactly as my other sheep; they were fed on hay, and had no shelter. They brought me two lambs, and sheared eleven pounds of washed wool, near 3 1/2 each. The next year the lambs came in January, were neglected and died. The wool was not weighed. Last year one of the ewes was sick, and brought no lamb; the other dropped a lamb. The five fleeces (from the three old sheep and two shearings) when washed, weighed 18lb. besides the tags and waste wool. The two bred here, are as fine sheep as the imported rams, without the smallest difference between the wool of the one or the other. Upwards of 3 1/2 lb. wool will be thought a considerable yield from small sheep kept upon hay, in a flock with 20 other sheep. It equals the flock at Rambouillet, and exceeds by a pound the average of the Spanish travelling flocks. My present flock consists of two full bred rams and three full bred ewes, including the lamb of this year; eight three quarter bred ewes, whose form and wool is already so like the imported sheep, that it is difficult to distinguish them. If any difference exists, it is merely in the wool on the extremity of the thigh, which is longer, and I think not so fine as that on the full bloods. I have also eighteen half blood ewes and weathers, and about 20 country ewes that have run with the Spanish rams. All these sheep are kept together; they have a shed that they can go into, which is open upon every side but the north and north-west; they have hitherto been fed with hay only, though I shall, just before they lamb, begin to give them bran and oats, having no green fodder. If any difference is discernable in the flock, it is in favor of the Merinos. One circumstance is remarkable; it is, that the half bred lambs have been inferior. This is an important circumstance, as it flows how necessary it is to cross the breed of sheep with those of a better flock. Should it be objected that the object is to procure a great quantity of wool without regard to the quality, I would observe, that this might be true, if our landholders were an indigent peasantry, who sought only to be sheltered from the cold, instead of being what they are, and I trust, always will be, men in such easy circumstances as to look beyond the mere necessities, to the conveniences and comforts of life. Such men will take a pride and pleasure in being dressed in clothes, whose softness and pliancy give warmth to the body, pleasure to the touch, and grace to the wearer. And they will be doubly proud of this, if it is the product of their own farms, and of the industry of their wives and daughters. This is the fact, we may infer from the quantity of foreign clothes that is worn by farmers, whose own flocks might supply them abundantly with cloth of an inferior quality, if they looked only to the warmth in their dress; and from the attention that those among them, whom economy or patriotism induce to wear their own wool, pay to rendering the cloth as fine as the materials will admit. It, however, it should be thought, that cloth finer than the third quality of British cloth, which is generally worn by people in easy circumstances in our country, would be unnecessary, this may be procured by crossing our breed with the Merino, so as to have half, or even quarter bred Spanish sheep. This would add to the quantity as well as the fineness of the fleeces, and by sorting it we would have wool sufficiently fine for elegance, and that proper for common wear. In fact, the introduction of this breed of sheep will enable every man to have that quality of cloth which he likes best, without any additional expense, except that which arises from the spinning finer, which being a domestic operation in most farm houses, will not be much regarded.

In order to give some idea of the fineness and ductility of the Merino wool, I cannot help mentioning that Sir Joseph Banks, in a letter to Arthur Young, informs him that the fleece of his Spanish sheep was spun into yarn 150,800 yards (about 60 miles) to the pound. Cotton, in machines, could only be spun into thread of 92,400 yards, and in jennies

144,000; which is much finer than can be spun by hand in England, though it is somewhat exceeded in France.

Though the climate in England, from its too great moisture, is not calculated for those sheep, yet it appears from this circumstance, that they do not soon degenerate even there; and I should suppose, from what I am going to mention, that they are turning their attention to the improvement of their sheep, by a mixture with the Merinos. About 20 rams, from the King of England's flock, (for he is himself a considerable farmer) were sold last year at auction; they fetched from thirty to forty guineas a piece. It then would be unpardonable in us, in our country where they thrive so well, to neglect the propagation of them. I have hitherto viewed this question with an eye to the domestic manufactures that we now carry on. But what prevents our manufacturing not only what is necessary for our families, but the general consumption of our country? Why should not our city beaux, who look beyond convenience to elegance, find the gratification of their taste in the products of our own, rather than of foreign looms? The price of labour is the general objection. This is already diminished by carding mills, which do the work better, and leave more women to employ in spinning, and of course must reduce the price of their wages. Mills have also been lately erected for spinning wool; and certainly if any wool can be spun fine in mills, it will be that which, from its softness and evenness of its texture, most resembles cotton. Is it possible that the price of labour can operate in an equal degree with the various charges that enhance the value of a piece of superfine British broad cloth, before it comes to the hand of the American consumer?

1st. The wool must be purchased in Spain, where a commission of not less than 5 per cent. must be paid. The mean duty upon the exportation of wool from Spain is 6d sterling a pound, but upon fine wool much higher, because the duty is proportioned to the quality. This then is not less than 15 per cent. Transportation to the seaports, freight and insurance, port charges at landing, must amount to at least 5 per cent. more before it is stored in London. The merchant's profit cannot be less than 10 per cent. upon the first cost.—When manufactured, the clothier purchases it, sells it to the merchant—it must be packed to send off, and transported to London or Liverpool, or Bristol; it pays a duty of 2 per cent. on exportation to America, though not elsewhere; freight, insurance, must be charged; and commission paid by our merchant to his London correspondent of 5 per cent. When it enters our port it pays 10 per cent. to the government. Twelve per cent. is the smallest profit our merchants charge. All these articles taken together, will add one hundred per cent. to the price of a pound of fine wool, manufactured into cloth, before it comes into the hands of one of our shopkeepers; and yet this is but a small proportion of the charge, for the commissions duty, freight, &c. are not merely paid upon the original price of the wool, but upon every expense that attends the manufacturing of it. Thus a pound of fine wool, worked into superfine cloth, is worth as it comes out of the loom, 6 dollars. The commission thus is upon 6 dollars, and not upon one, the original price of the wool. If then we pay 100 per cent. on the price of the wool, before it reaches us, we pay in mere charges, independent of the price of labour, upwards of 600 per cent. beyond the price of labor upon the value of the raw material. But the price of labour, the want of fine wool, that has hitherto prevented our manufacturing, and this every farmer knows, for all manufacture their wool rather than sell it, though they might buy coarse cloths relatively cheaper from the British merchant than fine ones, because the native wool of England, which serves to make such cloths, comes 35 per cent. cheaper to the manufacturer than the Spanish wool; and wool of the description which answers for such cloths is 50 per cent cheaper in England than in America; yet even such cloth we find a profit in manufacturing for ourselves. How much greater then would the profit be, upon the working of fine wool, where the labour would be but little advanced, and the value more than double? Let any man make this simple experiment; let him sort his wool with attention, and pick out that only which will make the finest cloth to be made from our wool; let it be carded, spun and woven by the same persons, and at the same rate that his coarse wool is fabricated; he will find that one will give him cloth worth about 100 per cent. more, or 20s. if it was the breadth of English cloth; while the other will give him cloth only of 6s. and 6d. at the same expense, and demand more wool. If then cloth at 6s. and 6d. per yard pays him 2s. and 6d. for his wool, cloth of 10s. must pay him 7s. and 6d. but if, instead of the wool of our sheep, he has Spanish sheep not the sorted only, but the whole fleece will be so much finer than even his sorted wool from his common flock, that with exactly the same labor that he has expended upon his cloth of 6s. and 6d. the yard (yard wide cloth) he will have cloth worth at least 15s. that is he will fill the whole of his wool (supposing, which is the case, a pound of wool would make a yard of cloth, and the expense of spinning, weaving &c. to be 5s.) at 11s. per pound. I suppose in this case the wool to be all spun equally coarse, yet the difference in the softness and suppleness, and in the wear, for the softest cloths not only wear longest, but are much warmer than those which are harsh, would make the difference which I have stated in the price. I again then repeat, that it is not the high wages, but the want of good wool that has stopped the progress of our manufacture of cloth. It is true, that we have not as yet the quantity of wool that is necessary to supply our wants; but how long should we find this deficiency, if without any diminution in the quantity,

or without any additional expense, the price of our wool was doubled? I confess that since the introduction of Spanish sheep, I have become so fangine as to look forward to a period, and that too at no great distance, when this and the Eastern states will not only manufacture cloths in sufficient quantity for their own consumption, but for that of their neighbors. The price of land is comparatively low; our grounds are high, and well watered; and our pastures good; our common grafs is of the best and richest kind; the poa pretensis and poa trivialis (which we call spear grafs, and blue grafs) are the most nutritious of all grafses. White and red clover abound, since the introduction of gypsum, in the fields that were burned formerly during the summer; these may be made into hay for winter provender, at half the price that it would cost in the moist climate of Britain. Add to this, that our fields are enclosed, which saves the expense incurred by the constant attendance of shepherds. Our sheep have few maladies; many that are common in Europe are unknown here. There the rot sweeps off whole flocks.—I never saw or heard of the rot in this state. Indeed I know of but one disorder that is common among our sheep, the scab. This seldom is seen where the sheep are well kept, and is easily checked by removing the infected sheep as soon as it is visible. I have found it useful, when the snow lays long on the ground, to carry pine or Cedar boughs into the fold, which they eat readily. When these cannot be procured readily, tar spread thinly over a board, and strewn with salt, is a good substitute.

The Spanish shepherds, when they perceive, by the wool's rising, the commencement of the scab, they pull out the lock, and taking salt in their mouths, drop the spittle on the bare spot, which they say will stop its progress. The best method, however, when it is only partial, is to wash the part with soap, and to anoint it with an ointment, rubbed on the fore, or on the hams of the sheep, is a certain remedy. The sheep should, in this case, be kept dry for some days. This has also the advantage of freeing them from lice or ticks. When the sheep are sheared, a good washing with soap suds, and a weak decoction of tobacco, will free them from the seeds of the scab. It is thought essential, not only to the health of the sheep in Spain, but to the beauty of the wool, that they should have a full supply of salt. While I am speaking of the maladies of sheep, let me mention one that occasions more destruction than all the others put together—the bite of dogs. This animal is an absolute nuisance in the old settled countries, however useful he may be in the new ones. Nothing can be more vexatious than, after a man has labored for years to have an improved flock, to see them destroyed in one night; yet this has happened to me more than once, sometimes from my own dogs and sometimes from those of others. The remedy for this evil lays with the legislature. The master should in every case be answerable for the damage done by his dogs.

## TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST.

PROPOSALS, BY WILLIAM W. WORSLEY, OF LEXINGTON, KY.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A PERIODICAL WORK, TO BE ENTITLED

### THE RURAL VISITER.

The object of this publication will be to rescue from oblivion those improvements in Agriculture and Domestic Economy which are daily making in our country, and which at present have no other repository than the fleeting pages of a newspaper; as also, to compress in one mass every thing which may be deemed useful on those subjects, which are at present dispersed through numerous costly and voluminous publications.

### TERMS.

1. It will be published on a new type, and fine medium paper, imported for the purpose from the city of Philadelphia.
2. There will be four numbers issued during the year, and each number contain 120 closely printed octavo pages.
3. A copious index will accompany the last number of each volume; together with an elegant engraved Frontispiece, representing some rural scene.
4. The price will be two dollars and fifty cents, payable on delivery of the second number.

### Taken up by Kitty Biers,

In Jessamine county, one sorrel HORSE three years old, 13 1/2 hands high, a blaze face, one white hind foot, branded on the near shoulder supposed to be 1, S; appraised to \$16. Posted the 28th of June, 1810.

P. HIGBEE.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to Josiah P. Moon, of Campbell county, Virginia, a power of attorney to transact certain business therein specified. For certain reasons, I do hereby revoke and annul the said power in all its parts. Witness, my hand in Jessamine county, this 3d day of November, 1810.

JOHN A. MOON.

### WAS FOUND

IN Lexington street, about the last of October, a Surtout Coat. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement.

GEO. HAMILTON.

December 3, 1810.

## Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY MICHAEL LEE & Co. BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

### Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

### Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

### Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, to be destructive to children.

### Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

### Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

### Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

### Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

### Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, mitterent and intermittent fevers.

### Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter, &c.

### Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

### Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

### Lee's Corn Plaster.

### Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

### Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache. The Indian Vegetable Specific, For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers may be had in order that the purchaser genuine Medicines; where they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE IN CASH,

Will be given for a NEGRO MAN, as a house servant, (to reside in this place.) He must be acquainted with the business, and come well recommended; apply to the printer, Lexington, 20th Oct. 1810.

### 50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Mrs. Eleanor Hart, five or six weeks ago, a mulatto man called

### Peter Craig.

HE was purchased of Elijah W. Craig of this town, who got him of some person residing at Point Pleasant, in Virginia. It is probable he may design visiting that place again, having passed some part of his time there, during a former absence. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and tolerably well made, but has a most villainous countenance. At the first glance, he might be taken for a white man, though, when in a state of intoxication, he tries to pass for an Indian: when in that situation he is extremely communicative, and will answer any question that is put to him, if he is treated with gentleness. He is a very worthless fellow, and is always drunk when he can get whiskey.

The above reward will be given, (if he is apprehended out of the state) on his delivery to the executors of Thos. Hart, dec'd. in Lexington, or half that sum, if taken within the state; and, in either case, all reasonable expenses attending his delivery will be paid by them. Lexington, Nov. 23, 1810.

### LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy

By ABRAM JONES, OF PARTS, KY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE 50 CENTS.